

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE
Urban = District = Council.



ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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Mottram-in-Longdendale Urban District.

ANNUAL * REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your District during the year 1906, with tables containing vital statistics and cases of infectious disease reported under the Notification Act, as required by the Local Government Board, and also Report of the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Population—Census 1901	3,128
Estimated to middle of June, 1906...	3,090
Area in acres	1,084
Birth-rate per 1,000 living	18·6
Death-rate per 1,000 living	14·5
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases ...	0·9
Deaths under one year to 1,000 births	86

The population of the district at Census in 1891 was 3,270 ; and in 1901, 3,128 ; a decrease in the population during the decennium, 1891—1901, was thus 143.

There was a further small decrease in 1906, and the estimate, 3090, for the middle of the year, is reasonably low. The cause of the decrease in 1906 was due to 17 cottages being pulled down, belonging to the Broad Mills Company, but most of the occupants were housed in other parts of the district.

BIRTH-RATE.

During 1906 the number of births registered in the district was 58 (33 males and 25 females), equal to a birth-rate of 18·6 per 1,000 persons living, and is 4·3 below the mean birth-rate for the previous 10 years—1896 to 1905.

DEATH-RATE.

The number of deaths registered was 45 (27 males and 18 females). This number includes one death belonging to the district registered in a Public Institution outside the district, and gives a death-rate of 14·5 per 1,000 persons living, and is 0·5 below the mean death-rate for the previous 10 years.

The chief causes of death of those above one year were—Phthisis, 1 ; Tuberculous Diseases, 3 ; Bronchitis, 1 ; Pneumonia, 3 ; Heart Disease, 3 ; Cancer, 2.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Five of the deaths were infants under one year of age, equal to a death-rate of 1·6 per 1,000 persons living, and 86 per 1,000 births registered.

These five deaths were ascribed to the following diseases :—Acute Gastritis, 1 ; Meningitis Convulsions 1 ; Tubercular Diseases, 2 ; Convulsions, 1.

The death-rate of infants under one year is exceptionally low, and, with one exception (1901), is the lowest recorded since the formation of the original Sanitary Authority. It is satisfactory to note that Diarrhœa, which formerly swelled the infant death-rate, has for several years almost disappeared. The prevalence of this disease in a district indicates, to a great extent, the existence of insanitary conditions, and the remarkable decrease, followed by the total absence of this disease for several years past, may reasonably be attributed principally to the improved sanitary conditions of the district as compared with former years.

ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

Two of the 58 born were illegitimate ; both are living.

No uncertified deaths were registered during the year.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Coroner investigated the cause of six deaths, and the following verdicts were given:—

Male, 37 years, Fracture of skull and shock.

Male, 66 years, Apoplexy.

Female, 9 years, Fracture of skull and injuries caused by being accidentally knocked down by a motor car.

Male, 26 years, Syncope.

Female, 71 years, Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs, following accidental fracture of thigh bone.

Male, 18 years, Fracture of base of skull and Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 29 cases of Infectious Disease notified, viz:—
27 Scarlet Fever and 2 Erysipelas.

All the cases of Scarlet Fever were confined to the Broadbottom portion of the district. The first case was in January, and the district was not free, except at intervals, until November. After the initial case in January there was an interval of two months, when two other cases were notified. These were followed by a similar interval, March to May, then five other cases were reported. In July, twelve cases occurred, and it threatened to become epidemic. Fortunately towards the end of this month the schools were closed for the holidays, which had the effect of temporary checking the progress of the infection. A few other cases, one of which had been infected outside the district, and began to be ill the following morning after her return home, occurred in October and November. The other five were divided between two houses (three in one house and two in another).

Six of those infected were, including the first case, between 14 and 19 years of age; twelve between 5 and 14; and nine between 3 and 5 years of age.

I was unable to trace the cause of infection in the first case, which occurred to an adult, 19 years of age, and as far as I could ascertain there was no connection between this case and the subsequent ones in March. The majority of the other cases were confined to two or three small streets, close together, and the infection was spread by children from infected houses, who had been prohibited from attending school, mixing and playing with other school children in the streets.

Two cases proved fatal, one uncomplicated, and the other from acute nephritis. Generally, the disease was of a very mild type.

It is very difficult, and practically impossible in many instances, to trace the original source of these outbreaks in this part of the district, as a great many of the inhabitants visit Hyde (where Scarlet Fever appears to be more or less endemic), at the end of the week for marketing purposes and entertainment, and, no doubt, bring the infection home in their clothes.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year. In one instance no sanitary defects were found; the other was an old and dirty person whose house was also found to be very filthy. After much difficulty, owing to the opposition of the occupant, the house was thoroughly cleansed.

MEASLES.

During the short break in the continuity of Scarlet Fever, during the holidays in July and August, Measles appeared in the same part (Broadbottom) of the district, and continued until October. In September the number of cases rapidly increased, and, as the exclusion from school of children from infected houses did not appear to check the disease from spreading, it was considered advisable to close both schools, to prevent, if possible, the conveyance of infection by scholars into the adjoining district of Hattersley and the other part of Mottram, which, in this instance, proved successful.

School closure does not appear to afford much protection to children in the immediate locality of an outbreak,

but it has the advantage of lessening the risk of other centres of infection being established by children attending the school from adjoining places that are free from the disease. The Managers of the Sunday Schools were also invited to co-operate in the movement, and readily assented.

As Measles are not notified, it was not possible to ascertain the exact number of children attacked, but, when the schools were closed, the approximate number of children absent, with exclusions, was about 100 in the mixed, and 60 in the infant school.

Mumps was also prevalent in August and September.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

This Act has been adopted, and came into force in 1903.

PUBLIC HEALTH (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1890.

Part 3 of this Act was adopted in 1901.

ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Isolation is carried out as far as possible, and the parents of children suffering from infectious diseases are instructed to keep all other members of the family from school, and other people's children from entering the infected house, until all risk of infection is over. Printed instructions to this effect are also forwarded immediately upon receipt of notification. Information is also given to the schoolmasters. The premises are examined for insanitary conditions. Disinfectants are also supplied gratuitously during the illness, and the clothes and bedding subsequently disinfected by the Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public supply is obtained from the Manchester Corporation Arnfield Springs, and is good and plentiful. Some few houses are supplied from wells.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are no milk shops, the supply being obtained from the surrounding farms.

LODGING-HOUSES.

One only in the district, and this has been frequently visited, and found clean and in order.

NOXIOUS TRADES.

The only one of this description is a Knacker's Yard. This has been frequently visited, and, with one exception, which was immediately remedied, in a clean and sanitary condition.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These have also been visited, and on the whole the premises have been clean. In some instances improvements have been made in lighting, drainage and ventilation.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The district has been inspected periodically by myself and Inspector, and sanitary defects reported and remedied.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

There are 5 Factories and 33 Workshops and Workplaces on the register. Three of the Factories are, in size,

practically nothing more than workshops. Most of the workshops in the district are of a domestic character, and the business premises generally consist of a separate room in the house, set apart for the work, where seldom more than one is engaged. They have all been periodically inspected by myself and Sanitary Inspector, and found clean, well ventilated, ample air space, and in all respects in order, except the following :

Boot Shop in Mottram—inadequate ventilation ; since remedied.

Bake-house in kitchen, where washing was done ; new bake-house since been built outside.

SEWAGE WORKS.

The method of treatment is by tanks, filters, and land. The Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee's Inspector reported upon the samples taken as good and fair effluents.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

The emptying of ash-pits and other refuse is done monthly by contract, and has been carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, in a satisfactory manner.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements on a considerable scale have been made by the Broad Mills Company to their property, by pulling down seventeen houses, which were without back doors, or proper ventilation ; erected sixty new closets, ash-pits, and coal places—each house has now a separate closet and back yard ; all drains re-constructed with cement joints and properly trapped.

NEW PROPERTY.

Eight houses have been built, and two small workshops, a parish room, and alterations and additions made at Gymnasium Club.

Several plans for additions and alterations of sanitary conveniences have been passed.

A good deal of structural work has been carried out during the year in building new closets, ash-pits, and laying new drains on various properties in the district.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. S. Hudson reports sanitary alterations at Grammer School, and the erection of several sanitary conveniences in various parts of the district. He also reports having drawn the attention of owners of property to a number of minor nuisances arising from choked drains, defective traps, &c.; also supplied disinfectants to persons in whose houses there was infectious disease, and subsequently thoroughly disinfected the houses, bedding, and clothing, and made frequent visits to workshops, cowsheds, dairies, lodging and slaughter-houses.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. S. BURNETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous Years.
Name of District—MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths registered in District				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)				Total Population at all ages		Number of Inhabited Houses		Average number of persons per house		
		Number	Rate	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages			Number	Rate	Number	Rate
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	Number	Rate														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	3270	83	25.3	22	265	74	22.6	...	74	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	3404	90	26.4	11	122	60	17.6	...	60	17.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	3404	91	26.7	15	164	57	16.7	...	57	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	3404	95	27.3	15	161	56	16.4	...	56	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	3404	63	18.5	17	269	55	16.1	...	55	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	3128	68	21.7	5	73	40	12.7	2	42	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	3128	63	20.1	8	116	49	15.6	1	50	15.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	3100	62	20.0	7	112	30	9.6	...	30	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	3128	69	22.2	7	101	43	13.8	...	43	13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	3128	66	21.0	8	121	36	11.5	2	38	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages for years 1896-1905	3249	75	22.9	11	150	50	15.0	4.5	50.3	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	3090	58	18.6	5	86	44	14.2	1	45	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1084 } At Census of 1901.
3128 }
747 }
4.1 } Average number of persons per house

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during year 1906
Name of District—MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					
	At all Ages.	AT AGES.—YEARS.				
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upward
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever...	27	9	13	5	...	...
Totals... ..	29	9	13	5	1	1

Isolation Hospital—MOTTRAM MOOR.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during year 1906.
Name of District.—MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	1	...	...	..
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other tubercular diseases	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	2	...	...	..	...	1	1
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	..	1	...
Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Accidents	3	...	...	1	1	1	...
All other causes	21	2	...	1	...	8	10
All Causes	44	5	3	5	1	17	13

TABLE V.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES, IN WEEKS AND MONTHS, UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH	2-3 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES, Certified	1	...	2	2	5
Gastritis.....	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	2	2
Other Causes	1	1	1	...	2
	1	1	2	2	5

Population, estimated to middle of 1906 3090

Births in the year } legitimate 56
 } illegitimate 2

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 5

Deaths from all causes at all ages 44

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prose- cutions
Factories	15	None.	None.
Workshops	90	do	do.
Totals.....	105	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Breach of Special Sanitary Require- ments for Bakehouse	1	1
Totals	2	2

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at end of Year.	Number.
Workshops—Bakehouses (Confectioners)...	5
Other Workshops ...	28
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	33

